AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please insert the following new paragraph at page 1, after the title and before paragraph [0002]:

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RELATED APPLICATIONS

This application is a national stage application (under 35 U.S.C. 371) of PCT/EP2005/000108 filed January 8, 2005, which claims benefit to German application 10 2004 005 344.8 filed February 4, 2004.

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Please replace paragraph [0006] with the following rewritten paragraph:

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[0006] From ~~EP-B1-0-197-434~~ EP 0 197 434 B1 (Henkel), liquid rinse agents are known that comprise mixed ethers as the non-ionic surfactants. A plurality of different materials (glass, metal, silver, plastic, porcelain) is cleaned in the dishwasher. All these materials have to be provided with the best possible wetting in the rinsing cycle. Rinse formulations that only comprise mixed ethers as the surfactant components do not satisfy these requirements [[- or only to a limited extent -]] —or only to a limited extent—with the result that the rinsing or drying effect is unsatisfactory, particularly for plastic surfaces.

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Please replace paragraph [0008] with the following rewritten paragraph:

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[0008] Thus, the European Patent application ~~EP-A-0-851-024~~ EP 0 851 024 A (Unilever) describes two-layer cleansing agent tablets, whose first layer comprises peroxy bleaching agents, builders and enzymes, while the second layer comprises acidifiers and a continuous medium with a melting point between 55 and 70 °C as well as deposition inhibitors. The high-melting, continuous medium is intended to provide a delayed release of the acid(s) and deposition inhibitor(s) and realize a rinsing effect. Dishwasher detergents in powder form or surfactant-containing rinse systems are not mentioned in this publication.

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Please replace paragraphs [0101] and [0102] with the following rewritten paragraphs:

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[0101] When the silicates are incorporated as a component of dishwasher detergents, then they preferably comprise at least one crystalline layer-forming silicate of the general formula $NaMSi_xO2_{x+1}$. y H_2O, wherein M represents sodium or hydrogen, x is a number from 1.9 to 22, preferably 1.9 to 4 and y stands for a number from 0 to 33. The crystalline layer-forming silicates of the formula $NaMSi_xO_{2x+1} \cdot y\ H_2O$ are marketed for example by Clariant GmbH (Germany) under the trade names ~~Na-SKS~~ Na-SKS®, e.g. ~~Na-SKS-1~~ Na-SKS®-1 ($Na_2Si_{22}O_{45} \cdot xH_2O$, Kenyait), ~~Na-SKS-2~~ Na-SKS®-2 ($Na_2Si_{14}O_{29} \cdot xH_2O$, Magadiit), ~~Na-SKS-3~~ Na-SKS®-3 ($Na_2Si_8O_{17} \cdot xH_2O$) or ~~Na-SKS-4~~ Na-SKS®-4 ($Na_2Si_4O_9 \cdot xH_2O$, Makatit).

[0102] Crystalline, layered silicates of the above formula, in which x stands for 2, are particularly suitable for the purposes of the present invention. Examples sold under the trade names ~~Na-SKS-5~~ Na-SKS®-5 (α-$Na_2Si_2O_5$), ~~Na-SKS-7~~ Na-SKS®-7 (ß-$Na_2Si_2O_5$, Natrosilit), ~~Na-SKS-9~~ Na-SKS®-9 ($NaHSi_2O_5 \cdot H_2O$), ~~Na-SKS-10~~ Na-SKS®-10 ($NaHSi_2O_5 \cdot 3H_2O$, Kanemit), ~~Na-SKS-11~~ Na-SKS®-11 (t-$Na_2Si_2O_5$) and ~~Na-SKS-13~~ Na-SKS®-13 ($NaHSi_2O_5$) are most notably suitable, particularly, ~~however, Na-SKS-6~~ Na-SKS®-6 (δ-$Na_2Si_2O_5$).

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Please replace paragraphs [0197] through [0205] with the following rewritten paragraphs:

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[0197] Preferred proteases are those of the subtilisin type. Examples of these are subtilisins BPN' and Carlsberg, the protease PB92, the subtilisins 147 and 309, the alkaline protease from *Bacillus lentus*, subtilisin DY and those enzymes of the subtilases no longer however classified in the stricter sense as subtilisines thermitase, proteinase K and the proteases TW3 und TW7. Subtilisin Carlsberg in further developed form is available under the trade name ~~Alcalase®~~ ALCALASE® from Novozymes A/S, Bagsværd, Denmark. Subtilisins 147 and 309 are commercialised under the trade names ~~Esperase® and Savinase®~~ ESPERASE® and SAVINASE® by the Novozymes company. The variants sold under the name BLAP® are derived from the protease from *Bacillus lentus* DSM 5483.

[0198] Further useable proteases are, for example, those enzymes available with the trade names ~~Durazym®, Relase®, Everlase®, Nafizym, Natalase®, Kannase® and Ovozymes®~~ DURAZYM®,

RELASE®, EVERLASE®, NAFIZYM, NATALASE®, KANNASE® and OVOZYMES® from the Novozymes Company, those under the trade names ~~Purafect®, Purafect® OxP and Properase®~~ PURAFECT®, PURAFECT® OxP and PROPERASE® from Genencor, that under the trade name ~~Protosol®~~ PROTOSOL® from Advanced Biochemicals Ltd., Thane, India, that under the trade name [[Wuxi®]] WUXI® from Wuxi Snyder Bioproducts Ltd., China, those under the trade names ~~Proleather® and Protease P®~~ PROLEATHER® and PROTEASE P® from Amano Pharmaceuticals Ltd., Nagoya, Japan, and that under the designation Proteinase K-16 from Kao Corp., Tokyo, Japan.

[0200] Examples of further useable amylases according to the invention are the α-amylases from *Bacillus licheniformis,* from ~~B. amyloliquefaciens and from B. stearothermophilus~~ *B. amyloliquefaciens* and from *B. stearothermophilus*, as well as their improved further developments for use in detergents and cleaning agents. The enzyme from ~~B. licheniformis~~ *B. licheniformis* is available from the Novozymes Company under the name ~~Termamyl®~~ TERMAMYL® and from the Genencor Company under the name ~~Purastar®ST~~ PURASTAR®ST. Further development products of this α-amylase are available from the Novozymes Company under the trade names ~~Duramyl® and Termamyl®ultra~~ DURAMYL® and TERMAMYL®ultra, from the Genencor Company under the name ~~Purastar®OxAm~~ PURASTAR®OxAm and from Daiwa Seiko Inc., Tokyo, Japan as ~~Keistase®~~ KEISTASE®. The α-amylase from *B. amyloliquefaciens* is commercialised by the Novozymes Company under the name [[BAN®]] BAN®, and derived variants from the α-amylase from *B. stearothermophilus* under the names ~~BSG® and Novamyl®~~ BSG® and NOVAMYL® also from the Novozymes Company.

[0201] Moreover, for these purposes, attention should be drawn to the α-amylase from *Bacillus sp.* A 7-7 (DSM 12368) and the cyclodextrin-glucanotransferase (CGTase) from *B. agaradherens* (DSM 9948).

[0202] Moreover, further developments of α-amylase from *Aspergillus niger* und *A. oryzae* available from the Company Novozymes under the trade name ~~Fungamyl®~~ FUNGAMYL® are suitable. A further commercial product is ~~the amylase LT®~~ AMYLASE-LT®, for example.

[0203] According to the invention, lipases or cutinases can also be incorporated, particularly due to their triglyceride cleaving activities, but also in order to produce *in situ* peracids from suitable preliminary steps. These include the available or further developed lipases originating from *Humicola lanuginosa* (*Thermomyces lanuginosus*), particularly those with the amino acid substitution D96L. They are commercialised, for example by the Novozymes Company under the trade names ~~Lipolase®, Lipolase®Ultra, LipoPrime®, Lipozyme® and Lipex®~~ LIPOLASE®, LIPOLASE®ULTRA, LIPOPRIME®, LIPOZYME® and LIPEX®. Moreover, suitable cutinases, for example are those that were originally isolated from *Fusarium solani pisi* and *Humicola insolens*. Likewise useable lipases are available from the Amano Company under the designations ~~Lipase CE®, Lipase P®, Lipase B®, and Lipase CES®, Lipase AKG®, Bacillis sp. Lipase®, Lipase AP®, Lipase M-AP® and Lipase AML®~~ LIPASE CE®, LIPASE P®, LIPASE B®, AND LIPASE CES®, LIPASE AKG®, BACILLIS SP. LIPASE®, LIPASE AP®, LIPASE M-AP® and LIPASE AML®. Suitable lipases or cutinases whose starting enzymes were originally

isolated from *Pseudomonas mendocina* und *Fusarium solanii* are for example available from Genencor Company. Further important commercial products that may be mentioned are the commercial preparations ~~M1 Lipase® und Lipomax®~~ M1 LIPASE® and LIPOMAX®originally from Gist-Brocades Company, and the commercial enzymes from the Meito Sangyo KK Company, Japan under the names ~~Lipase MY-30®, Lipase OF® and Lipase PL®~~ LIPASE MY-30®, LIPASE OF® and LIPASE PL®, as well as the product ~~Lumafast®~~ Lumafast® from Genencor Company.

[0204] In addition, enzymes, which are summarized under the term hemicellulases, can be added. These include, for example mannanases, xanthanlyases, pectinlyases (= pectinases), pectinesterases, pectatlyases, xyloglucanases (= xylanases), pullulanases und β-glucanases. Suitable mannanases, for example are available under the names ~~Gamanase® and Pektinex AR®~~ GAMANASE® and PEKTINEX AR® from Novozymes Company, under the names ~~Rohapec®~~ ROHAPEC® B1L from AB Enzymes and under the names ~~Pyrolase®~~ PYROLASE® from Diversa Corp., San Diego, CA, USA. β-Glucanase extracted from ~~B. subtilis~~ *B. subtilis* is available under the name ~~Cereflo®~~ CEREFLO® from Novozymes Company.

[0205] To increase the bleaching action, oxidoreductases, for example oxidases, oxygenases, katalases, peroxidases, like halo-, chloro-, bromo-, lignin-, glucose- or manganese-peroxidases, dioxygenases or laccases (phenoloxidases, polyphenoloxidases) can be incorporated according to the invention. Suitable commercial products are ~~Denilite®~~ DENILITE® 1 and 2 from the Novozymes

Company. Advantageously, additional, preferably organic, particularly preferably aromatic compounds are added that interact with the enzymes to enhance the activity of the relative oxidoreductases or to facilitate the electron flow (mediators) between the oxidizing enzymes and the stains over strongly different redox potentials.

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Please replace paragraph [0223] with the following rewritten paragraph:

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[0223] The cellulose, used as the disintegration aid, is advantageously not added in the form of fine particles, but rather conveyed in a coarser form prior to addition to the premix that will be compressed, for example granulated or compacted. The particle sizes of such disintegrators are mostly above 200 μm, advantageously with 90 wt.% between 300 and 1600 μm and particularly at least 90 wt.% between 400 and 1200 μm. In the context of the present invention, the abovementioned coarser disintegration aids, also described in greater detail in the cited publications, are preferred disintegration aids and are commercially available for example, from the Rettenmaier Company under the trade name ~~Arbocel®~~ ARBOCEL® TF-30-HG.

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Please replace paragraph [0229] with the following rewritten paragraph:

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[0229] Suitable acidifiers, which liberate carbon dioxide from alkali salts in aqueous solution, are for example, boric acid and alkali metal hydrogen sulfates, alkali metal dihydrogen phosphates and other inorganic [[salts]] salts. Preferably, however, organic acidifiers are used, citric acid being the preferred acidifier. However, solid mono-, oligo- and polycarboxylic acids are also particularly suitable. Within this group, citric acid, tartaric acid, succinic acid, malonic acid, adipic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, oxalic acid and polyacrylic acid are again preferred. Organic sulfonic acids, such as amidosulfonic acid, may also be used. ~~Sokalan® DCS (trademark of BASF)~~ SOKALAN® DCS, a trademark of BASF, a mixture of succinic acid (max. 31% by weight), glutaric acid (max. 50% by weight) and adipic acid (max. 33% by weight), is commercially available and may also be used with advantage as an acidifying agent for the purposes of the present invention.

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